MARYLAND BAZETTE Annapolis, Thursday, June 24.

Bederal Hepublican Ticket. HOUSE OF BELEGATES. TOR PREDERICK COUNTY. William Ross, Alexander Warfield. Dr. Willam Hilleary,

Rubert G. M. Pherson.

MR. GREEN,

The following account of the Baya, or Indlan Gross-Beak, may not be undeserving a niche in the A SUBSCRIBER.

The little bird called Baya in Hin do, Berbera in Sanscrit, Babui in the dialect of Bengal, Cibu in Per-Bian, and Tennawwit in Arabic, from his remarkably pendant nest, is rather larger than a Sparrow, with a yellow-brown plumage, a yellowish head and feet, a light coloured breast, and a con e beak, very thick in proportion to his body. This bird is exceedingly common in Hindostan; he is aston shingly sensible, faithful, and docile, never voluntarily deserting the place wiere his young were hatched, but not averse, like most other birds, trom the society of mankind, and easily sught to perch on the hand of its master. In a state of nature he generally builds his nost on the highest tree that he can find, especially on the palmyra, or on the Indian bg tree, and he prefers that which happens to overhang a well or a rivulet; he constructs it of grass, which he weaves like cloth, and shapes like a large bottle, suspending it firmly on the branches, but so as to rock with the wind, and placing it with its entrance downwards to secure it from birds of prey. His nest usually consists of two or three chambers; and it is the popular belief, that he lights them with fire flies, wnichhe catches alive at night, and confines with moist clay; that such fires are often found in his nest, is indubitable; but as their light could be of little use to him, it seems probable that he merely feeds on them. He may be taught with ease to fetch a piece of paper, or any small thing that his master points out to him. It is an attested fact, that if a ring be drop. ped into a deep well, and a signal given to him, he will fly down with amazing celerity, catch the ring before it touches the water, & bring it up to his master with apparent exultation; and it is confidently asserted, that if a house or any other place be shown to him once or twice, he will carry a note thither immediately on a proper signal being made. One instance of his docility I can myself mention with confidence, having often been an eye witness of it-The young Hindoo women at Bonares, and in other places, wear very thin plates of gold, called tiea's, slightly fixed by way of ornament between their eye brows, and as they pass through the streets, it is not uncommon for the youthful libertines, who amuse themselves with training Baya's, to give them a signal which they under stand, and send them to pluck the pieces of gold from the foreheads of their mistresses, which they bring in triumph to the lovers.

Takén from Sir Wm. Jones' Asiatic Researches.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazettc.

In the Journal of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of South Carolina, I met with a report by the Rev. J. J. Tschudy, up-on a subject, in which many of the community are at this time taking a deep interest. I must ask the fa vour of you to publish an extract from it. The author was well known to many of your readers. He is one of those poor boys who were educated gratis at St. John's College, and was afterwards one of its Professors, and at this time is highly & deservedly respected, as a most active and useful minister of Christ, in that section of the country, to which be has removed.

"Having thus made the usual pa rochial report, I beg leave, Rt. rev. Sir, to offer you another communication upon a subject which is strictly conformable with that part of the Canon, which requires the ministers to report upon all other matters that may throw light on the state of the Church, This part of the report the blacks.

flatter myself, finally prove success

"About eighteen mouths ago, I gave public notice, that on every Sabbath, after divine service, I place of public worship, as were desirous of being made acquainted with the way of attaining everiasting happiness, and who brought me written or verbal assurances from their owners, that it was with their consent. This I did, with the view, in the first place, of making it more acceptable to my parishioners, and, secondly, to impress torcibly upon the minds of the slaves, that they ought to do nothing without the approbation of their masters. The nstruction detains me generally about an hour after the usual time of divine service; but for this additional labour, should I prove a happy instrument, in the hands of the Lord, of saving one soul only from eternal perdition, I shall feel amply r-warded. "The progress, however, must

unavoidably be so w; and much dirficulty is in the way, arising from their not understanding the English language properly, and from my inability always to accommodate myself to their modes of expression: but a patient continuance in well doing will eventually, effect a great deal. In the mean time, I inculcate strongly and repeatedly, the practical rules of sound morality, avoiding the deep, abstruse, and mysterious doctrines, incomprehensible even to the wisest men; and I regularly-enforce the necessity of conduct. I make it a point, more over, to inquire after them of their masters and overseers, whenever I visit them; and repeat again to them before the assembled catechumens, whatever report I receive concerning them. After this manner I excite their emulation to lead an exemplary life, and let them see that I regard them, even when out of my sight. As they cannot read, and must learn every thing from my verbal explanations, and their recolection of them, but little can be taught them at a time, and the lesson must be often repeated; nor can, for fear of creating confusion, a new one be given, until the for mer ones are all well known. Thus you will readily perceive, Right Rev Sir, that it is necessary to continue this instruction every Sunday, from year's end to year's end; and that the person would be unreasonable, who, under such circumstances, expected a rapid improve-

"Much has, nevertheless, already occurred to afford me great satisfaction. The blacks attend now both places of public worship in crowds, and the number constantly increases; and almost every Sunday new tickets are brought me for the admission of fresh candidates into the class of catechumens. The ippy effects too of a rational instruction in the doctrines of Christianity, equally distant from the coldness of heathen morals and the extravagancies of fanaticism, . have manifested themselves in the changed lives and manners of these people. Some of the greatest reprobates have become exemplary characters, and obtained the favour & confidence of their owners; nor have any as yet been discovered to abuse the trust, which their masters have put in them."

MR. GREEN,

The following epistle, which no doubt faithfully portrays the character and life of our Saviour, was, in the days of Tiberius Casar, addressed by Publius Lentulus, to that august body, the Romad Senate.

Any account of so existed a per sonage, as the Redeemer of fallen man, cannot, Lahould suppose, fail to receive an attentive perusal from those, who put their trust in him, and through whose mediatorial in-tercession, they not only dook for salvation, but also for a happy and glorious eternity.

"There appeared in these days, a man of great virtue, named lesus respecte the spiritual condition of Christ, who is yet, living amongst us, and of the Gentiles is accepted 4. From the commencement of my for a prophet of truth, but his own ministerial labours, Right Rev. Sir, disciples call him the Son of God

on injustess. When I entered up mannet of the light with a part covered counterance, with a part cevered counterance, with a the beholders why hort fear matter, but met in general with xe and lover the hair of the colour of y little entouragement. In answer, a fibert full tipe, and pain almost ry little encouragement. In enswer, a filtert full ripe, and plain almost line constitutional council a thing however, to my caroest endeavours down to his ears, but, from his ears linknown in his call and regular and frequent prayers, the Lord was downwards partially curled; and government, by will increding to pleased to suggest to my mind a more oriented colour, waying should it will write the colour before the colour waying should be suggested by constitutions. pleased to suggest to my mind a more orient of colour, waving about unsupported by proper information mode, which has been adopted, and his shoulders in the midst of his add advice, and will generally be which promises utility, and will, I head gooth a seam or partition, after directed by militons and favourities. the manner of the Nagarites; his forehead very plain, and smooth; his face without spot or wrinkle, beantiful with a comely red; his nose and mouth so formed as nothing can be would instruct such blacks at the preprehended, his beard rather thick, agreeable in colour to his hair, not of any great length but forked in the midst; of an innocent and mature look; his eyes clear and quick.

In reproving he is terrible; in admonishing courteous and fair spoken; pleasant in speech, mixed with gravity. It cannot be remembered that any have seen him laugh, bur many have seen him weep. In proportion of body well shaped and straight; his hands delectable to behold. In speaking very temperate. modest and wise. A man, fer nis singular beauty, surpassing the children of men.

\*\*\*Publius Lentulus was an officer or high rank in the Roman Army, then in Judea, and the only person of that nation who sent any account to Rome of so extraordinary an event as mentioned by Va. lerius Paterculus.

MR. GREEN, The following summary contains the most prominent objections which were urged against the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It is copied from an old manuscript of one, now no more; a man, who throughout his life was a patriot; who in the war for our independence was a soldier, and who, after peace was proclaimed, proved himself a sound politician and a valuatile citizen. In the year'87, when good behaviour and circumspect the people of this country, were divided into the two parties distinguished by the names Federal and Anti-Federal, he belonged to the former, and penned a number of able pieces in favour of the Federal Government, and among them, answers to these objection; which. he put in the condensed state I now present them to you. As they shew the sentiments entertained by many respectable men of that time on the subject to which they relate, I think the perusal of them would afford gratification to those of your youthful readers who are in quest of information; and therefore request, that you will give them an insertion in your paper, and thus oblige,

> "There is no declaration of rights, and the laws of the general government being paramount to the laws & constitutions of the several states, the declarations of rights in the several states are no security; nor are the people secured even in the enjoyment of the benefits of the common law, which stands here upon no other foundation than its having been adopted by the respective acts forming the constitutions of the several states.

"In the house of representatives there is not the substance but the shadow only of representation, which can never pr formation in the legislature, or inspire confidence in the people; the laws will therefore be generally by men little concerned in, and unacquainted with, their effects and consequences:\*

The senate have the power of altering all money bills, and of originating appropriations of money and the salaries of the officers of their own appointment, in conjunction with the president of the U. S. although they are not the representatives of the people, or amenable to them. These, with their other great powers, (viz. their power in the appointment of embassadors and all public officers, in making treatics, and in trying all impeachments) their influence upon and connection with the supreme executive from these causes, their duration of office, and their being a constant existing body, almost continually sitting, joined with their being one compleat branch of the legislature, will destroy any balance in the government, and enable them to accomplish what usur-

and liberties of the people.
The judiciary of the U. S. is so constructed and extended, as to abthe several states, thereby render-In the 3d'clause of the 2d section of the first article, it was first proposed forty, then determined afterwards thery.

pations they please upon the rights'

on in will become a tool to the seal nates or a council of state will grow out of the principal officers of the great departments, the worst and most dangerous ut all ingredients for-such a gouncil, in a free country, for they may be induced to join in any dangerous or oppressive measure, to shelter themselves, and prevent an inquiry into their own misconduct in office, whereas had a constitutional council been formed, as was proposed, of six members, viz. two from the eastern, two from the middle, and two from the southern states, to be appointed by vote of the states, in the house of representatives, with the same duration and rotation of office as the senate, the executive would always have had safe and proper information and advice; the president of such a council might have acted as vicepresident of the United States, pro empore, upon any vacancy or disability of the chief magistrate; and long continued sessions of the senate would in a great measure been prevented.

"From the fatal defect of a constitutional council, has arisen the improper power of the senate in the appointment of the public officers, and the alarming dependence and connexion between that branch of tie legislature and the supreme exe utive. Hence also sprang that unnecessary and dangerous office [the vice-president of the senate;] thereby dangerous by blending the executive and legislative powers, besides always giving to some one of the states an unnecessary and unjust pre-eminence over the others.

"The president of the U. S. has the unrestrained power of granting pardons for treason, which may be sometimes exercised to screen from punishment those whom he had secretly instigated to commit the crime, and thereby prevent the discovery of his own guilt.

By declaring all treaties supreme laws of the land, the executive and the senate have, in many cases, an exclusive power of legislation; which might have been avoided by proper distinctions with respect to treaties, and requiring the assent of the house of representatives, when it could be done with safety. By requiring only a majority to make all commercial and navigation laws, the five southern states, whose produce and circumstances are totally different from that of the eight northern and eastern states, will be ruined; for such rigid and premature regulations may be made as will enable the merchants of the northern and eastern states, not only to demand an exorbitant freight, but to monopolize the purchase of the commodities at their own price for many years. to the great injury of the landed interest and impoverishment of the people; and the danger is the greatr side will be in proportion to the loss on the other. Whereas requiring two thirds of the members present in both houses, would have produced mutual moderation, promoted the general interest, and removed an insuperable objection to the adoption of the go-

"Under their own construction of the general clause, at the end of the enumerated powers, the congress may grant monopolies in rade and commerce, constitute new. crimes, inflict unusual and severe punishments, and extend their power as far as they think proper, so that the state legislatures have no security for the powers now presumed to remain to them, or the people, for their rights.

"There is no declaration of any kind for preserving the liberty of the press, the trial by jury in civil causes, nor against the danger of standing armics in time of peace. Pho state legislatures are restrained from laying export duties on their own produce. The general legislature is restrained from prohibiting the further importation of slaves for twenty odd years; though such importations render the United States weaker, more voluciable, and less capable of defence. Bolly the general legislature, and state dog was blinkur and legislatures, are expressly problem bydroghobia

I had preserved in three following article, papers; Containing the dreading dreading dreading dreading dreaming before the present as sont ledge may be of use to ledge may be of the led

From the Asiatic Journal

HYDROPHONIA Cured by Vinegar, comme Gured by Vinegar, continuation in a letter from a gentlemant of the strength o Padua, called Count Somit intelligence of this events. In and trief the same remedy of patient that was brought to dua Hayaral, administering pound of tinegar in the min another at noon, and a third set, and the man was specified. set, and the man was speeding through Italy this discound means of a periodical paper am writing, and I hope you will it known in England, in the public manner; and as I and that this astonishing reads that this astonishing remedia have as happy an effect there's had here, so I should be glad, apprised of it, that I may rea in my Decid paper. As you, more rambling dogs in London we have here, it is probable that experiment will soon be tried pe God, with success."

Extraordinary Cure of Hydren Concord, NH. Dec.10

It having been noticed in the pers that mad dogs have speed of late in many places, perhip following case, which we have the mouth of Obadiah Moon, of Canterbury, may be intend

On the 13th of February, Solomon Moony, aged 9 years of O. Moony, was attacked by rious dog, when returning school—his face lacerated and and his fingers bitten by theplous teeth of the animal. The felt than described, he consist number of Physicians, but on tain no encouragement of until the ele enth day, while child becoming evidently intellect describes and his intellect describes. staring, and his intellect deray. Dr. Sanborn, of Sanborntowij sent for, who immediately at a decoction of lobelia, by sund led Indian tobacco, and by a scull cap, when a quantity will en to the child, on whom it had a powerful effect; and operating the dose, and hathin wound frequently, the thild perfectly recovered. A full tity of this decoction will min well person vomit.

The poison had so fair alles the system of the child, this a first time, it was able to stalk bout three gills before it optook less, as he grew better. A important that regard be had a quantity given, according to tration of the patients. The used is very common in our and is known by the effect is his horses, making them discharge to a from the mount it is one. va from the mouth it is persons wood as an emelie.

NB. A dog belonging Bilten at the same the

is can occasion no dangerous Lother woods in W dury to make it known to my weitizens, by publishing the owing as it has been transmitted sor Brignate lle, an efficacious re-dy his at langue an discovered ast Canine Madness, perhaps the

thorrid of all diseases. That edv consists in hydroclore (acid riatic ox: aqueux) used as well ide of the body as on the exteripirts of it. The wound producby the bite of mad animals must washed with it. It appear that it substance destroys the live obic poison, even when used seal days after a bite. A number well authenticated cures operatby that simple means, in the great mitals of Lombardy, do not perto doubt the powers of that preus remedy.

New Orleans, Jan. 15, 1818. AGU. MACARTY, Mayor.

sported for the Democratic Press. PIRACY AND REVOLT.

The following is understood to be ore correct account than those lished of the proceedings instied against the men lately arresfrom on board the Spanish brig rtuna, at Philadelphia.

It is said that the privateer Julia Forest with a cargo of 90 men. stly shipped at Baltimore, sailed m there on a cruise last January, mmanded by one Wilson, a Scotsn. After various adventures. dmaking four other captures, the

d making four other captures, the of on the 10th of April, off Cope. Vincent, the Spanish brief Forma, bound from Havana for Cadiz te officers and passengers, among ma Spanish colonel and family, respoliated of their money, to a siderable amount, and plate. The wof the Spanish vessel, and her tain, Gaona were taken out, I two prize, masters and five men on board of her, with orders to e her, of Marguerita, for cone her Marguerita, for con-matignia The Julia de Forest asteda Artos Ayres commission. dik, the principal prize master, Rhode-Island; Davies, his mate, this city; and of the five men, of them is an Englishman, one talian, and three Americans, two hem of Philadelphia; their names James Keyser, Andrew Murray, liam Stout, James Spur, and mas Broh or Purley. When aroff Marguerita, Davies, the nd in command, with the help was seventy ave day ed the least active in the revolt) his thigh broken; the the command from Burk, and red for the Windward islands, nding there to dispose of the erty for their own use. Owing eirignorance of navigation, they not able to make any one of windward islands, and then shapheir course for this country.

ast Thursday they arrived off

harbour, with Burk in confine-During the night, between raday and Friday, Davies took of coming to Philadelphia, and aring a vessel, into which to , and import it here—the Forwas to be scuttled and sunk. ead, however, of being landed he Jersey short, as designed, neat, and commodiou es, through ignorance, was left by erected by the Fed saland, uninhabited; and cut. Sunday School Associant the main by a streight the last Sabbath so fi wide. It is possible that he bs there yet. Soon after he anded the pilots from the Eagle boat southed the Fortuna, and privately apprized by Antonio im Spence, (the original Spanit the capture of the real log of things; the pilots brought ortanz lato the Deleward, and City, where she arrived y. The five patortunated men inominations, who che in including the including productions in the work of faith love, was located in the were controlled by prison; city that more than a

rough, the report was blown (4 fact a the distance of 300 which it damaged c engine house, and , mises adjoining, we and scarcely one b nother. Mr. Smit ner of the premise of the ruins in a c and conveyed on a mas's Hospital, an his son, a youth ab age, was taken up, Guy's Hospital, dr all over his face, n

parts of his body.

fire, and several per pected to be under stout young fellow Strachan, who was at the time the acci was taken out of head was shattered rid manner; his boo and scalded; he die St. Thomas's Hosp body now lies. A b one of the St. Geor who was on the p with Master Smithe of the explosion, v the ruins in a dyin injured too dreadfi he died soon after St. Thomas's Ho named Stone, forme the Marshalsea Pri verely injured that paired of; he was c ter to one of the surgeons, Mr. Cline attended to the unf ers immediately. longing to the diffe tended to put out th inconsiderable. Par erman's house was c

materially injured. From the New Be June 1 A letter has been Wm. Willshire, Eso

down and the adjo

dore, April 17, in w ons his expecting in express from Wadin for the redemption ford, late of brig M wrecked about twell on the Goast of Ba enclosed a letter he Miller was not able ford said that he had bout three months, him twenty seven d mels from the south, digging up bushes. ed masters, and had by his new master for nine in baking und, him a pair of shock kept him at ver the sincerely hope it will he for he hat 12 for de before both Gifford a be restored to their friends.

From the Baltime ATROCIOUS DE We are informed to have divine servi sons, was on Monday diabolical torch of so conflagrated and con the stationary, &c. lelled turpitude of the estimated by a consi this House which co \$8000, raised by subs sprintians of various